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(54) Title: REMOVABLE, LOW MELT VISCOSITY ACRYLIC PRESSURE SENSITIVE ADHESIVES (57) Abstract The present invention relates to a permanently removable, low melt viscosity acrylic pressure-sensitive adhesive comprising a lower alkylacrylate, a higher alkylacrylate, at least one polar monomer and a crosslinker.		

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5 REMOVABLE, LOW MELT VISCOSITY
 ACRYLIC PRESSURE SENSITIVE ADHESIVES

Field of Invention

 The present invention relates to a permanently
10 removable, low melt viscosity acrylic pressure-
sensitive adhesive. In particular, the present
invention relates to an adhesive comprising a lower
alkyl acrylate, a higher alkyl acrylate, a polar
monomer and a crosslinker.

15 Background of the Invention

 Removable pressure sensitive adhesives (PSA)
adhered to a backing, which predictably adhere, yet
remain repeatedly peelable from a variety of substrates
over a long period of time without damaging or marring
20 the substrate, have many commercial uses. For example,
masking tapes, removable labels or office notes,
protective films and medical tapes all must quickly
adhere to metal, paper, plastics and skin,
respectively, but must also peel smoothly away from
25 these varied substrates without leaving behind any
adhesive residue on or damaging the surface of a
particular substrate.

 Ideally, depending on the substrate, the removable
adhesive must provide sufficient tack (or quick stick)
30 to quickly fix the adhesive to the desired substrate,
adequate peel strength to prevent damage of the surface
when the adhesive is removed, and have the appropriate
cohesive strength to control the transfer of adhesive
to the substrate. Cohesive strength must also be
35 controlled in order to limit the cold flow of the
adhesive on a surface, a process which leads to an
undesirable building of peel strength over time.
Balancing these pressure sensitive adhesive properties,

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particularly in a removable adhesive, poses difficulties to the formulator.

U.S. Patent No. 3,691,140 (Silver) discloses the use of solid, inherently tacky, pressure-sensitive adhesive microspheres which, when adhered to a first substrate, may when contacted to a second substrate be easily removed from the second substrate without delaminating the first substrate or the second substrate. While exhibiting a high degree of removability, microsphere adhesives tend to transfer to contact surfaces such as the second substrate.

U.S. Patent No. 5,045,569 (Delgado) discloses hollow, inherently tacky pressure-sensitive adhesive acrylate microspheres which, due to their unique morphology, provide enhanced peel and shear strength and less adhesive transfer to substrates than "repositionable" adhesives based on solid acrylate-based microspheres.

U.S. Patent No. 4,599,265 (Esmay) discloses an adhesive having a high degree of cohesive strength. The adhesive disclosed is an acrylate, has low tack and maintains peelability from a variety of ordinary substrates. Esmay teaches that through the crosslinking of the tape's adhesive layer and the use of low levels of polar monomer (up to 3 mole percent of a strongly polar monomer, such as acrylic acid) along with alkyl acrylates having side chains 4-12 carbons in length in the copolymeric adhesive, the required balance of low tack and high cohesive strength can be imparted to the removable adhesive. One possible drawback associated with the Esmay adhesive is that its monomers may bleed through a substrate such as paper prior to curing. Such bleeding is undesirable because of the damage done to the substrate.

U.S. Patent No. 4,737,559 (Kellen et al.) describes a PSA formulation in which the viscous flow, and resultant adhesion buildup, is controlled through

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the addition of a small amount of a free radically polymerizable photocrosslinker (a mono-ethylenically unsaturated aromatic ketone, most preferably 4-acryloyl-oxy-benzophenone) to at least one alkyl acrylate or methacrylate. The Kellen et al. adhesive is formulated for adhesion to skin and at times, considered to be too aggressive for paper.

U.S. Patent No. 3,635,754 (Beede) discloses the use of a heat-activated, multi-phase pressure-sensitive adhesive copolymer whose melting point is greater than 35°C and whose glass transition temperature (T_g) is below 5°C. At room temperature, the adhesive is non-tacky. At that temperature, a crystalline or ordered phase and an amorphous or disordered phase co-exist. At skin temperature (approximately 35°C), the copolymer becomes sufficiently amorphous to become tacky. This phenomenon may be reversed by cooling the adhesive for removal from a substrate, with the crystallization of the side chains providing sufficient cohesive strength to prevent any transfer of adhesive to the substrate.

World Patent Application Serial Number 90/13420 (Stewart et al.) discloses a temperature activated, pressure-sensitive adhesive which is rapidly converted from non-tacky to tacky over a predetermined temperature range. Similar to the multi-phase adhesive of Beede, this temperature dependent adhesive relies on the careful selection of side chain crystallizable monomers, particularly those monomers which have linear aliphatic side chains of at least 10 carbon atoms, including C_{14} - C_{22} alkyl acrylates or methacrylates. Stewart et al. specify that these compositions, when a mixture of copolymerizable monomers are used, must contain at least 50% by weight monomers with crystallizable side chains. However, at room temperature, these adhesives are substantially non-tacky.

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U.S. Patent No. 4,038,454 (Lehmann et al.)
discloses a pressure-sensitive adhesive which comprises
either a primary alkyl acrylate or a mixture of primary
alkyl acrylates and crosslinker. Lehmann et al.'s
5 alkyl acrylate contains at least four carbon atoms. If
a mixture of primary alkyl acrylates is utilized, the
primary alkyl acrylates can have carbon atoms which
contain 1 to 14 carbon atoms. Half the carbon atoms
should contain at least four carbon atoms in a mixture.

10 In using PSAs, it is also desirable to combine
these removable qualities with the procedural,
economical and environmental advantages of a hot melt
processable adhesive. To date, most attempts to
prepare acrylic hot melt PSAs have been limited because
15 such materials have poor cohesive strength at room
temperature or are too viscous even for use at high
temperatures found in current melt processing equipment
and practices. Maintaining sufficient cohesive
strength, as noted above, is one critical factor in the
20 formulation of permanently removable PSAs.

Typically, the cohesive strength of acrylic
polymeric PSAs, which are not microspheres, may be
improved in a variety of ways, but each way has its
disadvantages, especially when the formulator wishes to
25 maintain a low melt viscosity for the PSA. The
molecular weight of the acrylic polymer may be raised
to improve cohesive strength, but an unavoidable and
unacceptable rise in melt viscosity also results.
Polar monomer content, such as acrylic acid, may also
30 be increased to improve cohesive strength, a property
which is useful in many adhesive applications.
However, increased polar monomer content has caused
greater adhesion buildup, as described by U.S. Patent
No. 3,008,850 (Ulrich). Finally, cohesive strength may
35 be enhanced through the covalent crosslinking of the
adhesive. Covalent crosslinking, though providing the

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needed increase in cohesive strength, eliminates the potential for melt processing.

Physical crosslinking is described in U.S. Patent No. 4,554,324 (Husman et al.). Husman et al. disclose a hot melt processible acrylate PSA which gains the needed balance of cohesive strength, high tack, and low melt viscosity through the chemical modification of the soft acrylate backbone by grafting reinforcing high T_g polymeric moieties to the acrylate chain. These high T_g moieties provide glassy domains which enhance the cohesive strength of the adhesive at lower temperatures without dramatically increasing the melt viscosity of the composition. The peel adhesion strengths of the exemplified compounds, however, tend to exceed those values which are required for removability from most substrates.

Thus, there currently exists a need for a removable acrylic pressure sensitive adhesive which displays a superior balance of tack, peel strength and cohesive strength at room temperature and which may be formulated for removal from a variety of substrates without damaging or depositing adhesive residue on the substrate and without building excessively in adhesion over time.

25 Summary of the Invention

The present invention comprises a removable acrylic pressure-sensitive adhesive which displays a superior balance of tack, peel strength and cohesive strength at room temperature. The adhesives of the present invention can be removed from a variety of substrates without damaging or depositing adhesive residue on the substrate and without building excessively in adhesion over time.

The pressure-sensitive adhesive of the invention
35 comprises:

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a) from about 10 to about 50 percent by weight of at least one higher alkyl acrylate having an alkyl group from 12 to 26 carbon atoms;

b) from about 50 to about 90 percent by weight of at least one lower alkyl acrylate having an alkyl group from 4 to 12 atoms wherein said upper and lower alkyl acrylates cannot simultaneously have alkyl chains of 12 carbon atoms;

c) at least one polar monomer copolymerizable with said higher and lower alkyl acrylate;

d) sufficient crosslinker to impart enough cohesive strength to the adhesive in order to prevent substantial adhesive transfer.

The polar monomer of the pressure-sensitive adhesive of the present invention can comprise either a strongly polar and/or a moderately polar monomer and can comprise up to about 5% by weight polar monomer if it is a strong polar monomer and up to about 30% by weight polar monomer if it is a moderately polar monomer.

In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the higher alkyl acrylate has a carbon group which has from 13 to 26 carbon atoms.

This invention also provides for pressure-sensitive adhesive sheets and tapes coated with the permanently removable, acrylic adhesive composition.

Detailed Description of the Invention

The removable, low melt viscosity acrylic pressure-sensitive adhesive of the invention comprises four components: (1) at least one lower alkyl acrylate having an alkyl group which comprises from about 4 to 12 carbon atoms, (2) at least one higher alkyl acrylate having an alkyl group which comprises from about 12 to 26 carbon atoms, (3) at least one polar monomer and (4) sufficient crosslinker to impart cohesive strength to the adhesive.

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The linear or branched lower alkyl acrylate or methacrylate esters useful in preparing the removable, low melt viscosity pressure sensitive adhesives of this invention are linear or branched monofunctional unsaturated acrylate or methacrylate esters of non-tertiary alkyl alcohols, the alkyl groups of which have from about 4 to about 12 carbon atoms. These lower linear and branched acrylates, as is well known in the pressure sensitive adhesive art, provide the properties of low glass transition temperature and viscoelastic characteristics that result in materials which are tacky in nature. Examples of the shorter chain, lower alkyl acrylates and methacrylates used in the invention include, but are not limited to, n-butyl acrylate, isobutyl acrylate, 2-ethylhexyl acrylate, isooctyl acrylate, n-octyl acrylate, n-octyl methacrylate, 2-methylbutyl acrylate, isononyl acrylate, isoamyl acrylate, isodecyl acrylate, isodecyl methacrylate, 4-methyl-2-pentyl acrylate, and mixtures thereof. Preferred lower acrylate and methacrylate esters of the invention include isooctyl acrylate, n-butyl acrylate, and 2-ethylhexyl acrylate.

The higher alkyl acrylate or methacrylate monomers useful in preparing the pressure sensitive adhesives of this invention are monofunctional unsaturated acrylate or methacrylate esters of non-tertiary alkyl alcohols, the alkyl groups of which have from about 12 to about 26 carbon atoms. Preferably, the alkyl groups have from about 13 to about 26 carbon atoms. It is theorized that the long side chains of these acrylate and methacrylate esters increase the entanglement molecular weight of the polymer and facilitate the melt processing of the polymer. At the concentrations used in this invention, it is believed that the side chains do not crystallize substantially at room temperature and that the resulting polymers are amorphous. If there was substantial crystallization, the modulus of

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the material would increase causing a loss of pressure sensitive adhesive tack. The long alkyl chains of these acrylate and methacrylate esters also increase the non-polar character of the adhesive, thus reducing the specific inter-molecular interactions, such as hydrogen bonding, acid-base interaction, and the like, which lead to excessive adhesion build-up between the adhesives and substrates susceptible to such interactions.

10 Examples of the long side chain acrylate and methacrylate esters used in the present invention include, but are not limited to, lauryl acrylate, lauryl methacrylate, isotridecyl acrylate, n-tetradecyl acrylate, n-tetradecyl methacrylate, n-hexadecyl
15 acrylate, n-hexadecyl methacrylate, n-octadecyl acrylate, n-octadecyl methacrylate, eicosanyl acrylate, hexacosanyl acrylate and mixtures thereof. Preferred long side chain alkyl acrylates and methacrylates include lauryl acrylate, lauryl methacrylate, octadecyl
20 acrylate, octadecyl methacrylate, hexacosanyl acrylate, eicosanyl acrylate and isotridecyl acrylate.

The polar monomers used in the pressure-sensitive adhesive of the present invention can be either strongly polar and/or moderately polar. The polar
25 monomers can be used singularly or in combination with other polar monomers.

Strong polar monomers include mono-, di-, and multi-functional carboxylic acids and salts such as acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, itaconic acid, crotonic
30 acid, maleic acid and fumaric acid. Other suitable monomers include cyanoalkyl acrylates, acrylamides and acrylonitriles.

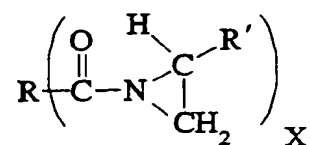
Moderately polar monomers include, but are not limited to, N-vinyl lactams, such as N-vinyl
35 pyrrolidone, vinyl halides, vinylidene chloride, vinyl toluene, styrene, hydroxyalkyl acrylates and/or methacrylates. 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate and 3-

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hydroxypropyl methacrylate are examples of suitable moderately polar monomers.

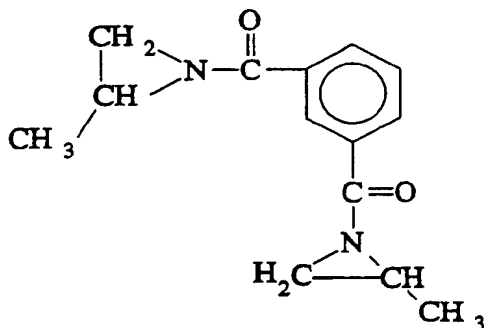
Crosslinkers are added to enhance the cohesive strength of the pressure-sensitive adhesive composition. Preferred crosslinkers useful when carboxylic acid moieties are utilized include multifunctional aziridine amides which have the general formula:

10



wherein R can be either an alkylene or aromatic group and R' can be a hydrogen or alkyl group. A suitable multifunctional aziridine amide includes 1,1'-(1,3-phenylenedicarbonyl)bis[2-methyl aziridine] which has the following formula:

20



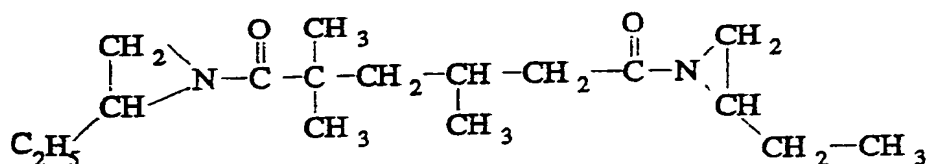
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Another suitable multifunctional aziridine amide is 2,2,4-trimethyladipoyl bis [2-ethyl aziridine] which has the formula:

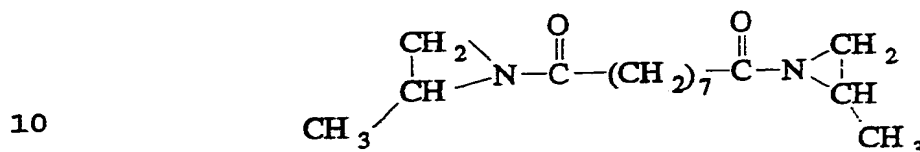
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An additional multifunctional aziridine amide which can be utilized in the present invention is 1,1'-Azelaoyl bis [2-methyl aziridine] which has the following formula:

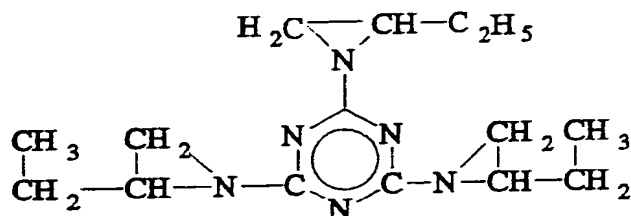
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10

2,4,6-tris(2-ethyl-1-aziridinyl)-1,3,5 triazine which has the following formula is another example of a suitable multifunctional aziridine:

20



25 Another suitable group of crosslinkers employed when carboxylic acid moieties are employed include metal ion crosslinkers. Examples of suitable metal ion crosslinkers include copper, zinc, zirconium and chromium.

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Especially preferred metal ion crosslinkers are chelated esters of ortho-titanic acid sold under the tradename Tyzor and commercially available from the E.I. du Pont de Numours Company. An especially preferred Tyzor is Tyzor AA which is titanium acetyl acetate.

When hydroxy functional moderately polar monomers such as 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate or 3-hydroxypropyl methacrylate are utilized, polyfunctional isocyanate crosslinkers may be utilized. Useful polyfunctional crosslinkers include aromatic polyfunctional isocyanates such as toluene diisocyanate, aralkylene polyfunctional isocyanates such as bis (4-isocyanato phenyl) methane, cycloaliphatic polyfunctional isocyanates such as bis (4-isocyanato hexyl) methane and aliphatic polyfunctional isocyanates such as hexamethylene diisocyanate or tetramethylene diisocyanate.

Chromophore-substituted halomethyl-s-triazines, such as those described by U.S. Patent Nos. 4,329,384 (Vesley et al.); 4,330,590 (Vesley); and 4,379,201 (Vesley), all of which are incorporated herein by reference, are also preferred crosslinking agents for compositions or applications which require no further melt processing or solvent casting.

Other crosslinkers which enhance the cohesive strength of the removable pressure-sensitive adhesive composition include, but are not limited to, multifunctional acrylates and methacrylates, , and benzophenone- and acetophenone-derived photocrosslinking compounds.

Preferred crosslinkers are selected according to the processing method used in preparing the adhesives of this invention. For example, multifunctional aziridine amides and metal ions are utilized when thermal curing is required or when the adhesive is solution coated. For compositions which require no

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further melt processing following the initial polymerization, multifunctional acrylates and methacrylates, such as 1,4-butanediol diacrylate and 1,6-hexanediol diacrylate, can be used as crosslinkers.

- 5 Additional polyfunctional acrylic monomers which can be used as crosslinkers in the present invention are disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,379,201 (Heilmann et al.), which is incorporated herein by reference.

Silanes can also be used as crosslinkers.

- 10 Suitable silanes include trialkoxy silanes having mono-ethylenically unsaturated functionality. Other suitable silanes include silanes having dialkoxy or monoalkoxy substituted silane groups having mono-ethylenically unsaturated functionality.

- 15 Compositions of the invention which require further processing and undergo crosslinking by exposure to ultraviolet radiation following the initial polymerization may employ several preferred classes of crosslinkers including: chromophore-substituted
- 20 halomethyl-s-triazines, such as those in the Vesley Patents described above, all of which are incorporated herein by reference; and mono-ethylenically unsaturated aromatic ketones, particularly 4-acryloyl-oxy-benzophenone, as described by Kellen et al. in U.S.
- 25 Patent No. 4,737,559, which is incorporated herein by reference.

- The pressure sensitive adhesive of this invention should comprise from about 10 to about 50% by weight of at least one linear or branched alkyl acrylate or
- 30 methacrylate having from 12 to 26 carbon atoms; from about 50 to about 90% by weight of at least one lower alkyl acrylate; sufficient crosslinker to impart cohesive strength to the adhesive and up to about 5% by weight of at least one strong polar monomer or
- 35 alternatively up to about 30% by weight of a moderately polar monomer. Generally, the amount of crosslinker varies from about 0.05% to about 1.0% by weight of the

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total composition. However, the amount of the crosslinker used depends upon the type of crosslinker used. Sufficient crosslinker should be utilized so that no adhesive transfer from a backing to a substrate can be visually observed. For example, when multifunctional aziridine amide is utilized, the amount of crosslinker, varies from about 0.10 to about 0.5% by weight of the total composition and for Tyzor AA the amount ranges from about 0.1 to about 0.75% by weight of the total composition. The range imparts to the adhesive enough tack to adhere to a contact surface and sufficient peel adhesion to allow a substrate coated with the adhesive to be easily removed from a contact surface.

The photocrosslinkable adhesives can be polymerized using suspension, emulsion and solution polymerization methods. In the preferred method, a solution polymerization method, the monomers along with the solvent and a copolymerizable crosslinker are charged into a four-neck reaction vessel which is equipped with a stirrer, a thermometer, a condenser, addition funnel and a thermowatch. After the vessel is charged, a concentrated thermal initiator solution is added to the addition funnel. The whole reaction vessel and addition funnel with their contents are then purged with nitrogen to create an inert atmosphere. Once purged, the solution within the vessel is stirred and heated to about 55°C and the initiator is added. A 98 to 99% conversion should be obtained after about 20 hours.

If the solution is then coated onto a substrate and no further processing is desired, the coating can be cured by exposure to ultraviolet light.

If the solution is not cast, but instead a hot melt coating is desired, the solvent is stripped. The solvent is stripped by applying the mixture onto a siliconized release liner which is then oven dried.

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Thus, an adhesive product is left in solid form. The adhesive is then heated from about 145°C to about 170°C to reduce melt viscosity, coated onto a suitable substrate and then cured by exposure to an ultraviolet light source.

Another method of applying the adhesive of the present invention comprises UV prepolymerization of the monomer mixture to a syrup-like consistency, followed by the addition of a crosslinker. Next, this syrup-like mixture is knife-coated onto a substrate and UV polymerized in an inert atmosphere to yield the finished adhesive coating.

The adhesive of the present invention can also be polymerized by charging the monomers with solvent, initiator and a silane crosslinker into a three-neck reaction vessel equipped with a stirrer, a thermometer, a thermowatch and condenser. After the monomer is charged into the reaction vessel, the whole reaction vessel with its contents is purged with nitrogen and heated to 55°C. After about 20 hours, a 97 to 98% conversion should be obtained. The material is then coated on a substrate and dried in an oven. Typically, a catalyst can be added to the solution prior to coating and oven drying. In the presence of moisture, a crosslinked adhesive is obtained and no further processing is required.

The removable PSA of the present invention, depending upon its viscosity, can be coated via any of a variety of conventional coating methods, such as roll coating, knife coating, hot melt coating, or extrusion. The composition can be applied to at least a portion of at least one surface of suitable flexible or inflexible backing or sheet and cured to produce PSA-coated sheet materials. For example, it can be placed on a backing to form a tape. Or it can be applied to a sheet to form pressure sensitive sheets. For some purposes, it is preferred that the adhesive be coated on both sides

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of a sheet. Those skilled in the art will recognize that the novel adhesive can be applied to a variety of sheets and backings and can be simultaneously coated on both sides of the sheet or backing. Useful flexible backing materials include paper, plastic films such as poly(propylene), poly(ethylene), poly(vinyl chloride), poly(tetrafluoroethylene), polyester [e.g., poly(ethylene) terephthalate)], polyimide film such as DuPont's Kapton™, cellulose acetate and ethyl cellulose. Backings can also be of woven fabric formed of threads of synthetic or natural materials such as cotton, nylon, rayon, glass, or ceramic material, or they can be of nonwoven fabric such as air-laid webs of natural or synthetic fibers or blends of these. In addition, suitable backings can be formed of metal, metallized polymeric film or ceramic sheet material. PSA-coated sheet materials can take the form of any article conventionally known to be utilized with PSA compositions, such as labels, tapes, transfer tapes (comprising a film of the PSA borne on at least one release liner), signs, covers, marking indices, and the like. Primers can be utilized, but they are not always necessary.

Test Methods

25 Peel Adhesion

Peel adhesion is the force required to remove a coated flexible sheet material from a test substrate measured at a specific angle and rate of removal. In the examples, this force is expressed in Newtons per decimeter (dm) width of coated sheet. The procedure followed is:

A strip 0.127 dm in width of the sheet coated with the adhesive to be tested is applied to the horizontal surface of paper test substrate with at least 1.27 lineal dm in firm contact. Three passes in each direction with a 2 kg hard rubber roller are used to apply the strip. If air bubbles are entrapped between

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- the test substrate and the test strip, the sample is discarded. The free end of the coated strip is doubled back nearly touching itself so the angle of removal will be 180°. The free end is attached to an adhesion tester load cell. The paper test substrate is adhered to the plate of an I-mass 3M-90 Peel Tester which is capable of moving the substrate away from the load cell at a constant rate of 0.3 meters per minute. The dwell time after roll down is specified in the tables below.
- 10 The scale reading in Newtons is recorded as the tape is peeled from the glass surface.

Abbreviations and Tradenames

- AA - acrylic acid
ABP - 4-acryl-oxy-benzophenone
15 ACM - acrylamide
ACN - acrylonitrile
BAM - bis-aziridine amide or 1,1' - (1,3 - phenylenedicarbonyl) bis [2 - methyl aziridine]
EtOAc - ethyl acetate
20 HEA - 2-hydroxy-ethylacrylate
HMDI - bis (4'-isocyanato hexyl) methane
HPMA - 3-hydroxy propylmethacrylate
IOA - isooctyl acrylate
ITAA - itaconic acid
25 ODA - octadecyl acrylate
ODMA - octadecyl methacrylate
Tyzor AA - titanium acetyl acetate, available from the E.I. du Pont de Nemours Company
VAZO™ 64 - 2,2'-azobis(isobutyronitrile), available
30 from the E.I. du Pont de Nemours Company.

The percentages in this specification and appended claims are all percentages by weight unless otherwise noted.

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EXAMPLE 1

In a 500 ml four-necked reaction vessel, equipped with a stirrer, thermometer, condenser, addition funnel and thermowatch, 68 grams of IOA, 62 grams of ODA (@ 5 48% solids, in EtOAc), 2 grams acrylic acid, 107.5 grams of ethyl acetate, and 0.2 grams of ABP were charged. A solution of 0.3 grams VAZO™ 64 in 10 grams of ethyl acetate was added to the addition funnel. Both the solution in the reaction vessel and the 10 materials in the addition funnel were then purged with argon (or nitrogen). The solution in the reaction vessel was stirred while heated to 55°C and initiator was added. After about 20 hours, a 98-99% conversion was obtained. The mixture was then coated from 15 solution on twenty pound bond paper from the Georgia-Pacific Company and oven dried for 10 minutes at 65°C. An oven dried coating thickness of about 1.0 mil of the adhesive was obtained. The coating was passed three times under UV light (PPG UV processor equipped with 20 medium pressure mercury lamps at 300 Watts/2.5 cm) at 25 meters/min.

The coated paper was then applied to a sheet of copy paper as described in the peel adhesion test. Peel adhesion was then measured for samples from the 25 test substrate after dwell of one day and one week.

The composition, the weight percentage of the components and the test results are reported in Table 1.

EXAMPLES 2-4 AND COMPARATIVE EXAMPLES C-1 AND C-2

30. Examples 2-4 and Comparative Examples C-1 and C-2 were prepared in accordance with the procedure outlined in Example 1. The composition, the weight percentage of the components and the test results are reported in Table 1.

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TABLE 1
Peel Adhesion (N/dm)

Ex.	Composition	Wt. %	Paper (N/dm)	
			1 Day	1 Week
1	IOA/ODA/AA/ ABP	68/30/ 2/0.2	30.2	26.1
2	IOA/ODA/AA/ ABP	66/30/ 4/0.2	49.9	52.8
C-1	IOA/ODA/AA/ ABP	64/30/ 6/0.2	TEAR	TEAR
3	IOA/ODA/ ITAA/ABP	68/30/ 2/0.2	26.9	21.2
4	IOA/ODA/ ITAA/ABP	66/30/ 4/0.2	42.9	25.0
C-2	IOA/ODA/ ITAA/ABP	64/30/ 6/0.2	51.4	TEAR

The test results indicate that good peel adhesion was obtained with the composition of the present invention.

EXAMPLES 5-10

Examples 5-10 examined the use of the multifunctional aziridine amide [1,1'-(1,3-phenylenedicarbonyl bis [2-methyl aziridine] as a crosslinker. These examples were prepared in accordance with the procedure outlined in Example 1 with the exception that the multifunctional aziridine amide was utilized instead of the ABP. The multifunctional aziridine amide was added just prior to coating. The composition, the weight percentage of the components and the test results are reported in Table 2.

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TABLE 2
Peel Adhesion (N/dm)

Ex.	Composition	Wt. %	Paper (N/dm)	
			1 Day	1 Week
5	IOA/ODA/AA/ BAm	68/30/ 2/0.05	53.0	77.1
6	IOA/ODA/AA/ BAm	68/30/ 2/0.1	51.2	65.5
7	IOA/ODA/AA/ BAm	68/30/ 2/0.15	27.8	54.3
8	IOA/ODA/AA/ BAm	68/30/ 2/0.5	11.5	18.6
9	IOA/ODA/AA/ BAm	68/30/ 2/0.75	5.17	9.79
10	IOA/ODA/AA/ BAm	68/30/ 2/1.0	5.41	8.45

The test results indicate that good peel adhesion was obtained with the composition of the present invention.

EXAMPLES 11-22 AND COMPARATIVE EXAMPLES C-3

Examples 11-22 examined the use of the moderately polar monomers, 2-hydroxy-ethyl acrylate and 3-hydroxy-propyl methacrylate. These examples were prepared in accordance with the procedure outlined in Example 1 except that a total of 200 g of ethyl acetate was utilized. The composition, the weight percentage of the components and the test results are reported in Table 3.

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TABLE 3
Peel Adhesion (N/dm)

Ex.	Composition	Wt. %	Paper	
			1 Day	1 Week
11	IOA/ODA/HEA /ABP	64/30/ 6/0.2	10.3	12.2
12	IOA/ODA/HEA /ABP	62/30/ 8/0.2	7.57	11.5
13	IOA/ODA/HEA /ABP	60/30/ 10/0.2	14.8	17.3
14	IOA/ODA/HEA /ABP	58/30/ 12/0.2	27.4	23.2
15	IOA/ODA/HEA /ABP	55/30/ 15/0.2	29.6	29.6
16	IOA/ODA/HEA /ABP	40/30/ 30/0.2	5.9	5.0
17	IOA/ODA/ HPMA/ABP	64/30/ 6/0.2	3.83	3.79
18	IOA/ODA/ HPMA/ABP	62/30/ 8/0.2	6.97	7.99
19	IOA/ODA/ HPMA/ABP	60/30/ 10/0.2	4.22	3.77
20	IOA/ODA/ HPMA/ABP	58/30/ 12/0.2	14.4	9.6
21	IOA/ODA/ HPMA/ABP	55/30/ 15/0.2	15.8	19.3
22	IOA/ODA/ HPMA/ABP	50/30/ 20/0.2	20.8	21.0
C-3	IOA/ODA/ HEA/ABP	30/30/ 40/0.2	TEAR	-

The test results indicate that good peel adhesion was obtained with the composition of the present invention. Comparative C-3 illustrates the need to limit the amount of polar monomer in the present invention.

EXAMPLES 23-34

Examples 23-34 examined the use of various polar monomers. These examples were prepared in accordance

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with the procedure outlined in Example 1. The composition, the weight percentage of the components and the test results are reported in Table 4.

TABLE 4

5 Peel Adhesion (N/dm)

Ex.	Composition	Wt. %	Paper	
			1 Day	1 Week
23	IOA/ODA/ACN /ABP	68/30/ 2/0.4	6.76	10.7
24	IOA/ODA/ACN /ABP	66/30/ 4/0.4	2.17	2.41
25	IOA/ODA/ACN /ABP	64/30/ 6/0.4	0.63	.31
10 26	IOA/ODA/ACM /ABP	68/30/ 2/0.4	8.69	11.2
27	IOA/ODA/ACM /ABP	66/30/ 4/0.4	17.2	26.5
28	IOA/ODA/ACM /ABP	64/30/ 6/0.4	49.7	32.0
29	IOA/ODA/HEA /ABP	68/30/ 2/0.4	5.08	5.91
30	IOA/ODA/HEA /ABP	66/30/ 4/0.4	5.63	6.35
15 31	IOA/ODA/HEA /ABP	64/30/ 6/0.4	10.3	12.2
32	IOA/ODA/ HPMA/ABP	68/30/ 2/0.4	8.03	9.63
33	IOA/ODA/ HPMA/ABP	66/30/ 4/0.4	8.08	10.3
34	IOA/ODA/ HPMA/ABP	66/30/ 6/0.4	4.88	4.60

20 The test results reveal that good peel adhesion was obtained with the composition of the present invention.

EXAMPLES 35-39

25 Examples 35-39 examined the use of the crosslinker Tyzor AA. These examples were prepared in accordance with the procedure outlined in Example 1 except that no

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ABP was utilized and that the Tyzor AA was added just prior to coating. The composition, the weight percentage of the components and the test results are reported in Table 5.

5

TABLE 5
Peel Adhesion (N/dm)

Ex.	Composition	Wt. %	Paper	
			1 Day	1 Week
35	IOA/ODA/AA/ Tyzor AA	68/30/ 2/0.1	21.7	24.3
36	IOA/ODA/AA/ Tyzor AA	68/30/ 2/0.25	37.2	25.2
37	IOA/ODA/AA/ Tyzor AA	68/30/ 2/0.5	16.2	13.6
38	IOA/ODA/AA/ Tyzor AA	68/30/ 2/0.75	6.79	10.7
39	IOA/ODA/AA/ Tyzor AA	68/30/ 2/1.0	2.87	4.82

The test results reveal that good peel adhesion was obtained with the composition of the present invention.

EXAMPLES 40-42

Examples 40-42 examined the use of an isocyanate crosslinker. These examples were prepared in accordance with the procedure outlined in Example 1. The composition, the weight percentage of the components are reported in Table 6.

TABLE 6
Peel Adhesion (N/dm)

Ex.	Composition	Wt. %	Paper	
			1 Day	1 Week
40	IOA/HEA/ODA/HMDI	65/5/30/0.05	53.9	67.9
41	IOA/HEA/ODA/HMDI	65/5/30/0.1	23.9	40.9
42	IOA/HEA/ODA/HMDI	65/5/30/ 0.25	4.4	6.3

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The test results reveal that good peel adhesion was obtained with the composition of the present invention.

In summary, novel adhesive compositions having a
5 low melt viscosity have been described. Although
specific embodiments and examples of the present
invention have been described herein, it should be
borne in mind that these are by way of explanation and
illustration and the present invention is not limited
10 thereby. Certainly modifications which are within the
ordinary skill in the art are considered to lie within
the scope of this invention as defined by the following
claims including all equivalents.

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We Claim:

1. An acrylic pressure-sensitive adhesive comprising:
 - a) from about 10 to about 50 percent by weight of a higher alkyl acrylate having an alkyl group from 12 to 26 carbon atoms;
 - b) from about 50 to about 90 percent by weight of a lower alkyl acrylate having an alkyl group from 4 to 12 atoms wherein said alkyl groups of said lower and higher alkyl acrylates do not simultaneously have 12 carbon atoms;
 - c) at least one polar monomer copolymerizable with said higher and lower alkyl acrylate; and
 - d) sufficient crosslinker to impart enough cohesive strength to the adhesive in order to prevent substantial adhesive transfer wherein said pressure-sensitive adhesive is substantially tacky at room temperature.
2. The pressure-sensitive adhesive of Claim 1 wherein said polar monomer is strongly polar.
3. The pressure-sensitive adhesive of Claim 2 wherein said polar monomer is selected from the group consisting of a carboxylic acid, a cyanoalkyl acrylate, an acrylamide, an acrylonitrile and mixtures thereof.
4. The pressure-sensitive adhesive of Claim 1 wherein said polar monomer is moderately polar.
5. The pressure sensitive adhesive of Claim 4 wherein said polar monomer is selected from the group consisting of a hydroxy alkyl acrylate, a vinyl halide, a vinyl toluene, a styrene, a hydroxylalkyl methacrylate, a N-vinyl lactam and mixtures thereof.

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6. The adhesive of Claim 1 wherein said alkyl group of said higher alkyl acrylate has from 13 to 26 carbon atoms.

5 7. The adhesive of Claim 1 wherein said crosslinker is selected from the group consisting of a multifunctional aziridine amide, a multifunctional acrylate, a metal ion, a multifunctional methacrylate, a chromophore-substituted halomethyl-s-triazine, a
10 benzophenone, an acetophenone, a silane, a multifunctional isocyanate, and a mono-ethylenically unsaturated aromatic ketone.

8. An adhesive coated sheet material having
15 a bearing on at least one major surface thereof an adhesive composition comprising:

- a) from about 10 to about 50 percent by weight of a higher alkyl acrylate having an alkyl group from 12 to 26 carbon atoms;
- 20 b) from about 50 to about 90 percent by weight of a lower alkyl acrylate having an alkyl group from 4 to 12 atoms wherein said alkyl groups of said lower and higher alkyl acrylates do not simultaneously have 12 carbon atoms;
- 25 c) at least one polar monomer copolymerizable with said higher and lower alkyl acrylate; and
- d) sufficient crosslinker to impart enough cohesive strength to the adhesive in order to prevent substantial adhesive transfer.

30

9. The pressure-sensitive adhesive of Claim 8 wherein said polar monomer is strongly polar.

10. The pressure-sensitive adhesive of Claim
35 9 wherein said polar monomer is selected from the group consisting of a carboxylic acid, a cyanoalkyl acrylate, an acrylamide, an acrylonitrile and mixtures thereof.

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11. The pressure-sensitive adhesive of Claim 10 wherein said polar monomer is moderately polar.

12. The pressure sensitive adhesive of Claim 11 wherein said polar monomer is selected from the group consisting of a hydroxy alkyl acrylate, a vinyl halide, a vinyl toluene, a styrene, a hydroxylalkyl methacrylate, a N-vinyl lactam and mixtures thereof.

13. The adhesive of Claim 8 wherein said alkyl group of said higher alkyl acrylate has from 13 to 26 carbon atoms.

14. The adhesive of Claim 8 wherein said crosslinker is selected from the group consisting of an multifunctional multifunctional aziridine amide, a multifunctional acrylate, a metal ion, a multifunctional methacrylate, a chromophore-substituted halomethyl-s-triazine, a benzophenone, an acetophenone, a silane, a multifunctional isocyanate and a mono-ethylenically unsaturated aromatic ketone.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 92/11156

I. CLASSIFICATION F SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ⁶ According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC Int.Cl. 5 C08F220/18; C09J7/02		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁷		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
Int.Cl. 5	C08F ; C09J	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched ⁸		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT⁹		
Category ¹⁰	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
Y	US,A,3 900 674 (COFFMAN) 19 August 1975 see claim 1	1-14
Y	EP,A,0 109 177 (MINNESOTA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY) 23 May 1984 cited in the application see claims 1-5 & US,A,4 599 265	1-14
A	US,A,3 983 297 (ONO ET AL.) 28 September 1976	1-14
A	US,A,3 707 518 (BEMMELS ET AL.) 26 December 1972	1-14
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<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>¹⁰ Special categories of cited documents : ¹⁰</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p> </div> </div>		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search <div style="text-align: center;">19 FEBRUARY 1993</div>	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report <div style="text-align: center;">5. 03. 93</div>	
International Searching Authority <div style="text-align: center;">EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE</div>	Signature of Authorized Officer <div style="text-align: center;">ANDRIOLLO G.R.</div>	

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)		
Category °	Citation of Document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No.
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ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO.

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SA 68858

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The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
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